

Law Enforcement News

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The 'pay-as-you-go' plan? Maryland SP chief seeks to fill funeral-benefit void

Maryland would pay the highest funeral benefits in the nation to survivors of law enforcement and other public safety officers who die in the line of duty, under a bill expected to come to a vote before the Legislature in April.

House Bill 800, an emergency proposal introduced in February by Col. David Mitchell, the State Police Superintendent, would provide up to \$10,000 to cover out-of-pocket funeral expenses.

Currently, the state pays \$50,000 in death benefits to survivors, who also qualify for \$2,500 from the state Workers' Compensation Board to cover funeral expenses. But because of the wait to process death-benefit claims, those funds are not available to cover the "immediate" expense of a funeral, said Mitchell.

Besides, the Superintendent added, \$10,000 is a paltry sum to provide to the loved ones of those who have made "the supreme sacrifice."

The bill had been languishing in legislative committees, facing an uncertain future, until earlier this month, when Lori Plank and Lisa Lanzi, the widows of two State Police officers who died in the line of duty last year testified before the Legislature in support of the measure.

The deaths of Trooper 1st Class Edward A. Plank, 28, and Trooper 1st Class Joseph T. Lanzi, 37, which occurred within 11 days of each other last October, prompted Mitchell to act. Plank, a seven-year veteran, was shot death during a traffic stop on Oct. 17, allegedly by a 21-year-old drug cou-

service personnel who've made the supreme sacrifice."

The bill enjoys wide support from public safety employee associations, Mitchell added, as well as from Gov. Parris Glendening and Lieut. Gov. Kathleen Kennedy Townsend.

If the bill is approved, Maryland would provide the largest such benefit in the nation, according to statistics compiled by Concerns of Police Survivors, a Camden, Mo.-based group that provides support to the families of officers killed in the line of duty.

All but five states — Alaska, Georgia, Hawaii, Montana and Wisconsin — provide some funeral benefits to survivors of public safety employees who die in the line of duty, COPS data indicates. The amounts, most of which are provided by workers' compensation boards, range from a low of \$700 in Delaware to a high of \$7,500 in Minnesota. In Vermont, the entire cost of a funeral is covered by the employer's insurance firm, according to COPS.

In addition, most families of public-safety employees killed in the line of duty are eligible for a Federal stipend under the Public Safety Officers' Benefits program, which is administered by the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Assistance. The tax-

free, lump-sum benefit in fiscal year 1996 was \$134,571, said program director Jeff Allison.

Suzie Sawyer, the executive director of COPS, pointed out that while death benefits are helpful to families struggling to cope with their loss, many are not financially prepared to cover the cost of a police funeral. About two-thirds of all police survivors end up paying for funerals because funds provided by states often don't cover the entire cost, which can run from upwards of \$10,000, she said. Some private groups offer help, but have narrower eligibility guidelines, she added.

"We firmly believe that the state, the legislative body, somebody is responsible for the funeral costs of cops who die in the line of duty," said Sawyer, who told LEN her group had sent letters to the Maryland Legislature in support of the bill, urging it approve the measure.

"If it hadn't been the fact that he was killed doing a police job, [families] wouldn't be paying for a funeral. We'd much rather see families pay for the funerals of retired officers, 40 years after they've retired, but we believe this is an agency concern and they should be meeting the costs somehow," she added.

"The fiscal note on this legislation is not outrageous, but the impact of its passage would be monumental."

Lanzy, a five-year veteran, was killed in a single-car accident Oct. 28 while responding to a call for help.

Mitchell said that an average of four public safety officers die in the line of duty each year in Maryland. "The fiscal note on this legislation is not outrageous," he told Law Enforcement News. "But the impact of its passage would be monumental in terms of supporting the families of public-

Oklahoma CJ agencies are hoping that in unity they find fiscal strength

Public safety agencies in Oklahoma are banding together in a common effort to persuade lawmakers to increase criminal justice funding and bring it up to the national average of 13 cents on the dollar.

The newly formed Law Enforcement Alliance is conducting an educational campaign, including submitting letters and op-ed pieces to newspapers, to inform the public about the low level of state spending on criminal justice and to convince lawmakers to loosen the purse strings.

Oklahomans currently pay about eight cents on the dollar for criminal justice services, more than one-third less than the national average, according to figures provided by Attorney

General Drew Edmondson at a news conference announcing the alliance.

The group's five-year goal is to push that figure to the national level — a ballpark figure of about \$200 million annually in total spending that Edmondson called a "moving target" that could change over time as criminal justice spending rises nationwide.

The alliance is also an effort to build a unified front among law enforcement agencies, which often find themselves at odds with one another during legislative budget negotiations, noted Bob Ricks, who was the top FBI official in Oklahoma until last year, when Gov. Frank Keating named him as public safety commissioner and Cabinet Secretary for Safety and Security.

Represented in the group are the Attorney General's Office, the state Bureau of Investigations, the District Attorneys Council, the state police chiefs and sheriffs associations, and the state Council on Law Enforcement Training and Education, Ricks noted.

"We believe that law enforcement has been shortchanged to a degree and has not had a unified voice," Ricks told Law Enforcement News. "Typically, what will occur toward the end of a legislative session is that [lawmakers] will trade one agency off against the other. So by speaking in a unified voice, we hope to be able to progress

the efforts of all law enforcement agencies, not just individual ones at the expense of others."

The disparity in state criminal justice spending means that many agencies cannot access the Oklahoma Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, which provides criminal history information and will ultimately be linked to the FBI's NCIC 2000 system, Ricks said. "We have about 250 agencies who are subscribers to OLETS, but we believe there are approximately 600 agencies who could qualify but can't because they can't afford to pay the approximately \$300 a month it takes to be a subscriber," he noted.

Ricks, who oversees the Oklahoma Highway Patrol, added that in some parts of the state, radio communications system are so bad that troopers are unable to call for backup. He said he would like to see the installation of a statewide 800-megahertz communication system.

Ultimately, it is the citizens of Oklahoma who suffer through rising crime rates and crowded jails, Ricks contended.

"We're trying to have an impact on the crime rate, but while many states are seeing reductions, Oklahoma's still tends to soar," he said. "We're still doing the same things that many other states had been doing that did not work

well — like alternative sentencing, instead of truth-in-sentencing, in which [criminals] are assured of punishment."

Attorney General Edmondson cited his own list of reasons for increasing criminal justice spending in Oklahoma. Among them:

¶ Half of the state's jails are staffed by only one correctional officer

¶ Most county sheriffs have five or fewer deputies.

¶ Many Highway Patrol cars have been driven over 100,000 miles.

¶ Most of the state's police departments have fewer than six officers.

¶ The state spends less on prisons than 37 other states, less on prosecutions and courts than 45 other states, and less on police than 39 other states.

Sheriffs around the state are in "dire straits," said John Walsh, executive director of the Oklahoma Sheriffs Association, who served as Cleveland County sheriff from 1987 to 1993. Many jails are crowded, he told LEN, forcing the early release of prisoners. In addition, he pointed out, Oklahoma currently ranks 49th in the nation in spending for law enforcement training, a level that should be increased.

But Walsh added that he's optimistic the alliance will get its message out — and find a receptive audience. "We're making some inroads in getting this issue before the public and the Legislature," he said.

What They Are Saying:

"I liked the [ranch] work, but not the pay. I was a broke kid looking for something else to do, and being sheriff looked easy."

— Owyhee County, Idaho, Sheriff Tim Nettleon, who has announced his retirement after eight terms in office, on why he ran for election to the position in the first place. (4:3)

Around the Nation

Northeast



CONNECTICUT — Former Norwalk police officer Jo-Linda Nolan, 33, will not face charges despite admitting to using cocaine and protecting the person who gave her the drugs. Police said there was insufficient evidence.

DELAWARE — The state sentencing commission is considering cracking down on violent offenders by eliminating "good time," thereby keeping them behind bars for 100 percent of their sentences.

Delaware River and Bay Authority Police Officer Vincent A. Julia was killed Feb. 9 when a truck hit his patrol car on the Delaware Memorial Bridge as he was assisting a disabled motorist. Julia, a lifelong resident of Williamstown, N.J., graduated from the New Castle County Police Academy in 1994. He worked with the Cape-May-Lewes Ferry patrol unit before transferring to the bridge unit last September.

MAINE — The Attorney General's office reported Feb. 26 that black residents, who make up less than 1 percent of the state's population, were nonetheless the group most targeted for hate crimes over the past 3-1/2 years, accounting for about one-third of all complaints.

MARYLAND — Four of the 17 new officers who graduated from the Western Maryland Police Academy Feb. 16 will be funded by the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. The graduates represent three county sheriff's departments and three local police departments.

In keeping with a nationwide trend, juvenile courts in Montgomery County have been opened to the public for the first time in 30 years. The public needs to be made more aware of the serious crimes being committed by young people, said one defense lawyer who frequently represents juveniles.

MASSACHUSETTS — Boston police say an increase in domestic violence may be responsible for a 13-percent jump in the city's murder rate from 1994 to 1995.

Four Milton teen-agers, ages 13 to 14, who are charged with raping a 12-year-old girl, are spending their school days studying at the police station library. Officials said the move is intended to keep them apart from other students at the Pierce Middle School.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — A judge ruled Feb. 26 that Keene State College student Derek Mauldin, 21, was too stoned to legally consent to a search of his dorm room. The marijuana and Ritalin that police say they found cannot be used against Mauldin and his roommate, the judge said.

NEW JERSEY — The president of the Paterson branch of the NAACP asked Feb. 16 that a U.S. Justice Department official be added to the investigation of the fatal shooting of a black man by a white police officer. The Rev. Ronald Tuff made the request after Passaic

County Prosecutor Ronald Fava said that the head wound suffered by Christopher Thompson, 28, was consistent with the account of the incident given by Officer Philip Perrone, who told investigators that his 9mm. handgun accidentally went off during a struggle.

NEW YORK — Two New York City police officers were fired Feb. 22 for their drunken antics during National Police Week in Washington, D.C., last year. James Morrow, of the 104th Precinct, and James Hagmaier of the Central Park Precinct, were accused of harassing guests at a nurse's convention, pulling hotel fire alarms, and sliding naked down beer-soaked banisters. A total of seven officers have been implicated in the misconduct.

The estranged husband of a New York City police officer, Kimberly Rivera, was charged Feb. 28 with second-degree murder in his wife's death. Rivera, 28, was killed by a single shot to the head on Jan. 13 outside her husband's Brooklyn home. Prosecutors say that John Rivera, 36, shot his wife, and then tried to make it look like a suicide. The evidence rules out a self-inflicted wound, said Brooklyn District Attorney Charles Hynes.

New York City police Det. Arlene Beckles, who won widespread acclaim for her heroics during a 1994 shootout, was suspended Feb. 27 for failing to report to work, then reassigned to modified duty two weeks later while awaiting a departmental trial. Beckles, who claims that her knees and back were injured during the shootout with three robbers, is fighting for a tax-free disability pension that would be worth \$36,000 a year. Beckles told officials she is not physically fit to take police action, but orthopedic surgeons reportedly have been unable to find "objective evidence" of injuries during three separate examinations.

New York City Police Officer Charles Oddo, 35, was killed Feb. 17 when he was hit by a car while directing traffic away from an oil slick in Brooklyn.

A pathologist hired by the family of Mohamed Assassa, a Queens man who died in a struggle with police in December, said Feb. 18 that the neck fracture Assassa suffered proves that he died as the result of a police chokehold. Dr. Barbara Wolf, a forensic pathologist with the Albany County coroner's office, said the fracture suggests that Assassa's neck was compressed long enough to kill him. Dr. Jacqueline Lee, who initially conducted the autopsy for the New York City medical examiner's office, had concluded that Assassa died from a combination of pepper spray, blunt trauma and a fractured neck, which caused longstanding asthma and heart disease to kill him. Police had rushed to Assassa's apartment after a call from his wife, Lyla, who said he was violating a protection order. They struggled with the 230-pound man after he refused to take his hands out of his pockets.

A New York City police officer lauded for playing a key role in the arrest of 22 people accused of belonging to a vicious drug gang was arrested Feb. 9 for selling cocaine before he became a police officer in 1992. Officer Albert J. Melino, a 6-foot-7, 280-

pound officer from the 24th Precinct, allegedly sold cocaine to an informer working with the New York State Police in December 1991, and to an undercover state trooper in early 1992. An official with the Manhattan District Attorney's Office said it is doubtful that Melino's arrest will have any impact on cases won against drug gangs.

A New York City-wide alert was issued last month concerning a new firearm that looks like an ordinary cigarette lighter, but when flicked, fires a .25-caliber bullet. Two of the illicit weapons - known as "smoking guns" - were found in January inside a stolen BMW, but their deadly power was not discovered until a tow-truck driver nearly blew his head off lighting a cigarette. Detectives say they have no idea who manufactures the devices, or how many are in use.

PENNSYLVANIA — Federal wildlife agent Kelvin Smith, 42, of New Bloomfield, was indicted Feb. 27 on charges of lying to the FBI about paramilitary training he allegedly gave to terrorists convicted of plotting to blow up New York City landmarks. Smith is also accused of removing weapons from his home to thwart a search after the February 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center and leading trainees on a mock, nighttime assault of an electric power substation near his home.

The Philadelphia District Attorney's Office has identified another 43 criminal convictions it wants reversed because of police corruption, bringing to 99 the number of cases in the 39th Police District scandal that involve falsified or planted evidence.

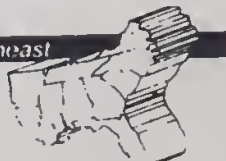
RHODE ISLAND — State Attorney General Jeff Pine proposed in February that violent criminals be required to serve 85 percent of their sentence, instead of the standard 33 percent.

The state Supreme Court ruled Feb. 8 that the state's original stalking law should not have been declared unconstitutional. A lower court had reversed the first conviction under that law, ruling that the law was too vague.

VERMONT — The state Senate Judiciary Committee approved a bill requiring released sex offenders to register with the state annually.

Defender General Robert Appel said Feb. 26 that lack of money may force the public defender's office to close for three weeks.

Southeast



ARKANSAS — Police in Little Rock said last month that the "blue-light rapist" and other copycat criminals have raped more than a dozen women since November. The rapists use a police-style flashing blue light to pull women over to their cars.

FLORIDA — An 18-year-old Florida State University student, Jeffrey T. Knowles, was charged Feb. 6 with setting 18 fires on campus in a spree that began Jan. 30. Knowles was arrested after fingerprints taken from an oven

at a campus dormitory where two of the fires had been set matched a set taken from Knowles last April, when he had been arrested on a forgery charge.

Newly released files on the 1981 murder of Adam Walsh show that police misplaced crucial evidence that might have solved the famous case. The 6-year-old boy was abducted from a mall in Hollywood on July 27, 1981. Police found his severed head two weeks later in a canal 120 miles away, but his body was never recovered. The files, which were made public on Feb. 16 after news organizations sued for their release, show Otis Toole was a prime suspect in the murder. The Fort Lauderdale Sun-Sentinel, one of the newspapers that sued, said police misplaced bloody scraps of carpet from Toole's car and trace amounts of blood found on a machete Toole once told investigators he had used to cut the boy's head off. Toole, a convicted serial killer serving five life sentences in Florida, has confessed twice to the Walsh killing and twice recanted.

GEORGIA — Helen Police Chief Keith Medford was shot to death Feb. 19 while getting fuel for his car at a convenience store. He became the third north Georgia law enforcement officer to be killed in a week.

A poll released Feb. 14 showed that two-thirds of Georgia adults want inmates to work in chain gangs. The telephone poll, which was conducted by The Atlanta Journal-Constitution and Georgia State University, found that 81.1 percent of the Republicans and more than half the Democrats wanted to see chain gangs reintroduced. African-Americans were about evenly divided on the practice. Attorney General Michael Bowers said that chaining inmates in a state where two-thirds of the prisoners are black would carry racial overtones.

Wayne Garner, the state's new Corrections Commissioner, said Feb. 13 that he will end the long-standing practice of allowing some trusted inmates to go home for the holidays. During the past two months, Garner, who has promised to take a hard line with prisoners, has transferred 100 inmates to the state's highest security prison for being uncooperative or talking during his inspection. Critics say Garner is pandering to a public thirst for vengeance against criminals by taking actions that do nothing to reduce the high level of recidivism.

Merchants and elected officials in Union Point settled a lawsuit last month that was brought after more than a dozen local residents, all black, were put on a list of suspected troublemakers and banned from entering local businesses. The plaintiffs claimed that being named on such a list when they had never been convicted of shoplifting or other crimes violated their civil rights. Under the terms of the settlement, announced Feb. 15, the defendants agreed to pay \$265,000 in damages and attorneys' fees.

In the aftermath of a Feb. 5 car chase and shootout, three law enforcement agencies have conceded that they do not have a policy concerning lethal force when a hostage is involved. Police Chief Joe Whisenant of the Douglasville Police Department said that such deci-

sions would be made by the officer on the scene. Douglas County Sheriff Tommy Waldrop said his officers would not shoot if it would endanger the life of a hostage, but would in self-defense. And Gordy Wright, a Georgia State Patrol spokesman, said that while the agency's policy does not address hostage situations, when there is reasonable time for consideration, a trooper would never use lethal force which creates a greater risk to themselves and others. Official and eyewitness accounts differ as to whether it was a state trooper or a Douglas County deputy who fired into a van containing a gunman and two hostages.

LOUISIANA — David Williams, 41, lost his left hand and seriously injured his right hand while assembling explosive devices at his home in St. Tammany Parish last month, authorities said. State Police experts found more devices inside Williams' trailer home, and dismantled or removed them. Investigators said they do not know why Williams was making the bombs.

NORTH CAROLINA — Stephan Bullis, 31, was convicted on Feb. 14 of mailing two pipe bombs to his wife, one of which blew off several of her fingers and injured one of her co-workers. Prosecutors said Bullis had been having an affair and mailed the bombs to his wife on July 10 after her life-insurance benefits were increased.

TENNESSEE — Of 39 new Nashville police officers who graduated Feb. 29, 27 will be funded by the Justice Department's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

VIRGINIA — Black officers in Fairfax want an apology from the Police Association for promoting an association dinner by using an ad that featured a black bellhop, a dark-skinned waiter and a white couple dancing.

Authorities in Northern Virginia credit a host of initiatives, including intensified education and enforcement efforts, for a 29-percent drop in alcohol-related traffic fatalities last year. A drop in the legal threshold for intoxication contributed to the decrease, along with safer cars equipped with air bags, anti-lock brakes, and side-impact protection to help improve driver survivability. The decline continues a five-year local and statewide trend. Non-alcohol-related traffic fatalities have decreased also, from 116 in 1994 and 139 in 1990, to 94 last year.

Midwest



ILLINOIS — The state Department of Corrections has come out against a proposal by legislators to form prisoner chain gangs, saying they "imply slavery."

Police say Chicago has not seen a criminal organization like the Gangster Disciples since the heyday of Al Capone, and on Jan. 29 the Federal Government began what it hopes will be the beginning of the end for the Disciples: the trial of imprisoned gang leader Larry Hoover and 39 reputed associates on charges of running a massive drug conspiracy. During a

six-year investigation, the 45-year-old Hoover was wiretapped using a transmitter hidden in prison visitor passes. Tapes were also made at a restaurant owned by a former Chicago police gang investigator who was the girlfriend of Hoover's reputed second in command. One of the largest gangs in the country, with a reported 30,000 members in 35 states, the Gangster Disciples is organized along the lines of a Fortune 500 company, authorities say, and has a solid political base within the community.

Oak Brook K-9 Officer Randy Mucha has opened a World Wide Web page—<http://home.navisoft.com/k9officer/my-page.htm>—geared to police officers, with a focus on dogs in law enforcement. The page will supply links to a number of other law enforcement Web sites. Mucha can be e-mailed at k9officer@aol.com.

INDIANA—A rash of attacks on Amish bicyclists is frustrating Kosciusko County police, due to victims' religious beliefs that discourage the reporting of crimes.

Convicted murderers in the state, who are typically sentenced to 50 years in prison, usually serve only 20, according to data released Feb. 15 by the Department of Corrections.

The owners of four Indianapolis liquor stores agreed Feb. 14 to close them after Mayor Stephen Goldsmith described the stores as havens for drunks, delinquents, drug dealers and prostitutes.

KENTUCKY—The sponsor of a controversial concealed-weapons bill, Representative Bob Damron, has revised the measure in hopes of meeting the objections of critics, including the state police chiefs and sheriffs associations and Fraternal Order of Police. The bill would allow state residents over the age of 21 to carry concealed guns if they pass state police background checks, undergo weapons safety training and pay a \$25 for a five-year permit. The changes Damron has offered as a compromise would include allowing property owners and employers, including colleges and universities, to ban the carrying of concealed weapons on their premises; banning concealed weapons from bars, and shifting approval for carrying concealed weapons on school grounds from principals to local schoolboards.

A House bill that sets training standards for professionals who treat domestic-violence victims or counsels abusers will be debated by the Senate.

MICHIGAN—A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit ruled 2-1 Jan. 12 that newspapers are entitled under the Freedom of Information Act to mug shots of indicted suspects whose names have appeared in open court.

Investigators hope that a hair found on a 10-year-old murder victim nearly 20 years ago will finally solve the Oakland County child murders of the 1970s. Interest in the murders was rekindled in February when a television station aired theories advanced by Berkley Police Det. Ron Anger and Michigan State Police Lieut. Charles Schumacher. Schumacher said that David Norberg, a suspect who was

killed in a 1981 car crash and is buried in Wyoming, should be exhumed to find out if a hair found on the body of Kristine Mihelich could be matched to him through DNA testing. The 13-month murder spree began in 1976 and claimed the lives of four children.

WISCONSIN—A Milwaukee judge ruled Feb. 14 that city police Lieut. Joseph Slawinski, who was demoted for calling Chief Philip Arreola a "slugger" in 1992, must be reinstated as an inspector and given at least \$100,000 in back pay.



IOWA—The House on Feb. 13 approved a "one-strike-and-you're-out" bill that would require criminals to spend more time in jail for just a single offense.

Council Bluffs Police Officer Jon Clark filed suit Feb. 7 to challenge a 90-day suspension that began Jan. 25. Clark was initially fired by Chief James Wilkinson Nov. 28 for mishandling a cross-burning incident. Clark, a six-year veteran, appealed the dismissal to the Civil Service Board, which altered it to the suspension.

KANSAS—A bill that would allow residents to carry concealed weapons was the subject of hearings by a House committee on Feb. 20.

MINNESOTA—Thirty graduates of the state's Willow River prison boot camp have avoided being rearrested since the camp opened in October 1992, according to a report issued last month. To date, 126 offenders have flunked boot camp or supervised release.

Winona Police Officer Paul Bos-track underwent reconstructive hand surgery last month after a flash grenade accidentally went off during a drug bust.

NEBRASKA—A bill that would require those convicted of sexual assault, incest and other sex crimes to register with the county sheriff upon release has bogged down in the Senate as amendments have been proposed by Senator Ernie Chambers.

Douglas County jailers have apparently succeeded in reducing the frequency of gang fights and other gang-related activity with a warning to young inmates: step out of line and you'll share a cell with your street enemy. Inmates at Z Mod, the county juvenile jail that houses the toughest male teens, are typically separated by gang.

NORTH DAKOTA—Three out of 10 Highway Patrol officers who graduated on March 1 are being funded through the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

SOUTH DAKOTA—The state Senate Judiciary Committee approved a bill Feb. 20 that would remove privacy protections for those accused of sex crimes. The full Senate will now take up the measure, which has already been approved in the House.



COLORADO—Sheridan police Sgt. Chuck Henage, who was under investigation for sexual harassment, resigned Jan. 30. Henage had previously been suspended for 10 days in 1994 for pepper-spraying a suspect. An internal investigation into the harassment charges was dropped once Henage quit.

A 13-year-old girl told Lakewood police last month that she had sex with a 20-year-old man and two 17-year-olds in order to win membership in their gang. Det. Lori Vanderneulen, of the department's crimes-against-children division, said it was the first child-sex case she had seen involving gang initiation.

The city of Denver began accepting grant applications Feb. 1 for \$1 million in funds available under the Safe City Grant Program to combat youth violence. In 1995, more than 40 organizations used the funding to pay for employment training, sports programs, counseling and other services.

NEW MEXICO—Bolo ties are once again acceptable neckwear for Santa Fe police officers. On Feb. 13, Police Chief Carlos Jaramillo rescinded a unpopular ban that had been imposed by his predecessor, Chief Don Grady, who resigned Feb. 8.

Attorney General Tom Udall issued a warning to state residents Feb. 15 about a magazine subscription scam involving telemarketers who pose as police officers.

OKLAHOMA—A state House committee has approved a bill that would allow gun safety instructors to receive temporary permits to carry concealed weapons before the completion of FBI background checks.

U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno is exploring whether closed-circuit television can be used to keep victims of the Oklahoma City bombing abreast of the trial of Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols when it begins in Denver. The trial was moved to Colorado Feb. 20 to ensure an unbiased jury.

Former Choctaw Sheriff J.W. Trapp's racketeering conviction may be set aside if a Federal judge rules that the statute of limitations had run out on the criminal acts involved. Under Federal law, prosecutors can base a racketeering charge on illegal acts up to 10 years old, but appellate courts have ruled that at least one of the those acts must have occurred within five years of the defendant's indictment. Jurors agreed that Trapp solicited or received bribes from drug dealers on three separate occasions, but none of the acts occurred after January 1990.

TEXAS—Ninety-seven percent of the 10,043 concealed handgun permits the state granted since the first of the year went to white men and women, including Hispanics. One-hundred-and-fifty black men hold permits, as do 13 black women. Permit holders tend to be older

and wealthier than the population at large. The oldest permit holder to date is 92.

The Houston Police Patrolmen's Union has offered a \$50,000 reward for information in the killing of Lieut. Alan Mabry last May 4 in rural Fort Bend County. Mabry, 44, was shot once behind the ear with his .38-caliber revolver. Mabry had alleged wrongdoing in the police officers pension board and the Federal credit union. In 1994, after he won a seat on the pension board, he was relieved of duty pending an investigation into comments he made about Chief Sam Nuchia and Assistant Chief Dennis Storemski.

Brian Franklin, a suspended Fort Worth police officer serving life in prison for aggravated sexual assault on a seventh-grade girl, was fired from the force Feb. 20.

Prosecutors in Austin are asking jurors to consider the virus that causes AIDS as a "deadly weapon" in a case that involves the rape and murder of a 16-year-old girl and the torture of a 15-year-old boy. Police said that Jose Fonseca Najera, 41, who is HIV-positive, ordered the two teen-agers to spray each other with hoses and then locked them outside all night in near-freezing weather. The girl died three days later of exposure, while the boy survived by wrapping himself in plastic bags. Najera allegedly starved and beat the teens, whom he had smuggled in from Mexico, and forced the girl to have sex with him and the boy while he took pictures. The allegation that Najera used a "deadly weapon" raises the charge from sexual assault to aggravated sexual assault, which carries a sentence of life in prison.



CALIFORNIA—A report released Feb. 12 by the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice in San Francisco found that African-Americans, while only 7 percent of the state's population, made up nearly one-third of its prison population. Nearly 40 percent of black men in their 20s are under some form of criminal justice control, compared to only 5 percent of white men and 11 percent of Latino men. The study said black women represent the fastest growing prison population in the state. Eighteen times as many black women were imprisoned in 1994 as in 1984.

The Los Angeles Police Department's Internal Affairs Division will move out of the overcrowded Parker Center this summer to new quarters in the architecturally distinguished Bradbury Building, a 103-year-old office building that is in the final stages of restoration.

Los Angeles Police Chief Willie Williams warned top city officials Feb. 13 that using \$6 million in police overtime funds to help balance the city's budget could "erode the ability to deploy vital crime-suppression activities." The proposal by the City Administrative Office is simply to withhold the money

until the last period of the fiscal year, said Noelia Rodriguez, the press secretary for Mayor Richard Riordan. By that time, she said, the city's budget crisis may be over, or the Police Department may not need the overtime.

Immigrant advocacy groups are charging that the Los Angeles Police Department is insensitive to non-English speakers, in a controversy that has simmered since the Dec. 27 arrest of an 81-year-old Korean man whose family had reported him missing. Dong-Sik Chong, who speaks no English and is hard of hearing, had gotten lost after taking a walk. He was arrested, searched and put in handcuffs after he banged on the gate of a house that he mistook for his own. He was released by police at 3 A.M., and while trying once again to find his way home, he was beaten and robbed of the \$70 in his wallet. For more than a month, his family says, they tried to no avail to get information on the incident from the Police Department. The department's Internal Affairs unit is investigating.

Los Angeles District Attorney Gil Garcetti and other top law enforcement officials have joined to denounce a bill that would allow state residents to carry concealed weapons.

The number of bombs reported in much of the East San Francisco Bay area rose sharply last year, and police suspect the Unabomber and the Oklahoma City bombing may have something to do with the increase. The University of California at Berkeley Police Bomb Squad, which serves the campos as well as most of Contra Costa County, part of Marin County, the East Bay Regional Park District and the BART police, fielded more than twice as many bomb calls in 1995 than it had the previous year, 182 compared to 89. The bomb squad disarmed 169 live explosives last year, compared with 98 the year before.

Los Angeles Judge Benjamin Aranda last month threw out a confession by the accused killer of 26-year-old model Linda Sobek that had been made before he led police to her body. Statements made to police on that day, however, as well as subsequent statements and evidence will be permitted, said Aranda. The suspect, Charles Rathbun, 38, is accused of killing Sobek on Nov. 16, and burying her in a shallow grave. The judge said Rathbun was not read his Miranda warnings and police did not respond to a request to have an attorney present during an first 75 minutes of questioning.

IDAHO—The House Education Committee approved a bill Feb. 20 that would require all teachers to be fingerprinted and undergo criminal background checks.

Two car bombs exploded seven minutes apart on opposite sides of the city of Twin Falls Feb. 22. Five bomb blasts—all unsolved—have occurred in the past year.

Kenneth Arrasmith was sentenced to life in prison Feb. 26 for the murders of Ronald and Luella Bingham of Lewistown. Arrasmith, 45, claimed that the couple had sexually tortured his 16-year-old daughter. He was also ordered to pay restitution to the victims' family. [See LEN, Dec. 15, 1995]

Mass. departure

The embattled head of the Massachusetts State Police, Col. Charles Henderson, said March 3 that his decision to accept a position as head of security for the New England Electric System is not linked to a management study ordered by state Public Safety Secretary Kathleen O'Toole.

The study, which is expected to assess how well the force is managed and whether it could be downsized, was submitted to O'Toole in early March. It has been widely speculated that the study will recommend Henderson's removal.

Henderson, who plans to leave the MSP on May 1, said that recent controversies such as a vote of no-confidence in January by the troopers' union and a highly critical report by the Federal Aviation Administration on a helicopter crash that killed four people, have taken a toll on his family.

"I'm not leaving because of the management study," he told *The Boston Globe*. "If that were the case I would have gone a long time ago."

According to John Linder, the consultant who did the study, the \$48,000 review would poll chiefs of police in the state and heads of Federal law enforcement agencies to evaluate the leadership of the State Police, based on investigations the agencies had shared.

However, allies of Henderson have called the study a setup. A questionnaire was reportedly received by the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association a week after the study had already been submitted, and regional heads of the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration said they had never been contacted.

Henderson said the no-confidence vote by 250 members of the 2,000-member State Police Association of Massachusetts — the second no-confidence vote by the union in three years — was in retaliation for decisions he made during the merger of the State Police with the Metropolitan, Registry and Capitol Police. O'Toole has praised Henderson publicly for his handling of the merger.

A week after the no-confidence vote by SPAM, Henderson won the unanimous support of the leaders of the

State Police Commissioned Officers Association, which represents some 200 senior officers.

Henderson said he expected criticism from union leaders who link his departure to the helicopter crash that killed two troopers and two AT&T employees. State Police pilots asserted to the news media that Henderson had rejected their requests for training. They said more training on how to land a helicopter without power could have prevented the crash.

Henderson replied that prior to 1992, he could not approve additional training due to budget constraints, and that nine out of 10 subsequent requests were granted.

Henderson's new job with New England Electric Systems will involve far less management of personnel, said the company's chief executive officer, John Rowe.

"We don't have a situation where you're dealing with a large, complicated number of people," he said. "It's a professional job, rather than a managerial job, so the kinds of friction which troubled him in his last position won't be relevant here."

Losing her drive

This month's lesson from the U.S. Supreme Court would appear to be: If you're going to claim half-ownership of a car, make sure at all times that you keep track of your half of the car.

Tina Bennis has learned that lesson the hard way, after the Court upheld the forfeiture of a car that her husband, John, had used without her knowledge to solicit a prostitute.

In a 5-to-4 decision, the Court rejected Bennis's claim that as an "innocent owner," she had a constitutional right to compensation for her half-interest in the car.

Writing for the majority in *Bennis v. Michigan*, Chief Justice William Rehnquist stated that Michigan's lower courts had correctly interpreted precedents, leaving no need to go back over "a long and unbroken line" of cases dating to the 19th century that hold "an owner's interest in property may be forfeited by reason of the use to which the property is put even though the owner did not know that it was to be

Old West lives on a little longer

But veteran Idaho sheriff sees the end of the trail

The Old West may be dead, but Sheriff Tim Nettleton of Owyhee County, Idaho, has kept the era alive for 26 years behind the badge.

But after a career that has included rewriting the county prison manual to describe handling inmates as "no different than working with spoiled mustangs," and adding a modern twist to Old West law enforcement by landing his plane on highways to make arrests, Nettleton now says he will retire at the end of the year.

One of Idaho's most popular and most controversial law enforcement officers, Nettleton is the state's longest-serving active sheriff, one who has become a kind of county legend for tracking the killer Claude Dallas, for his running battles with the Federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and for crawling from a burning airplane after chasing a car thief.

"He faces down tough hombres and improvises the way sheriffs did 150 years ago," Ada County Sheriff Vaughn Killeen told *The Idaho Statesman*. "He connects the old with the new."

The lanky, laconic Nettleton, 56, grew up on the range and worked as a rancher before winning the sheriff's election in 1970. "I liked the [ranch] work, but not the pay. I was a broke kid looking for something else to do, and being sheriff looked easy."

With eight straight victories in sheriff's elections — most of them running as a Democrat in a Republican county — Nettleton's closest wins were his first election, which

he won by just two votes, and the last, which he won with 59 percent of the vote. In every other election, he never failed chalk up at least 2-1 margins over his opponents.

Nettleton's simple approach to his job, which includes refusing to wear a uniform, has often led to clashes with

Mountain Home Police Department and a candidate to succeed Nettleton, is one who has a problem with the sheriff's laid-back mien. "I don't believe a guy stepping out of a pickup looking like a cowboy shows much officer presence," he said. "I think a police officer should look like a police officer."

While his style may not please everyone, Nettleton has had considerable success policing the 7,666 square-mile county with just eight deputies.

"He has a huge county to police and just a few deputies to do it," said Ada County's Sheriff Killeen. "If you've been over there, you know the makeup of the people is a kind of pioneer mentality. Tim has to work with some pretty independent, rough people. It's not for the shy or timid."

Nettleton received national attention in 1981, during the manhunt for Dallas, a back-country trapper who had murdered two Idaho Fish and Game officers in Owyhee County. Nettleton routinely worked 100-hour weeks as he pressed his obsessive search for the killer.

Since Nettleton was elected Sheriff in 1970, the county's population has grown from 6,400 to 9,000. Its jail has expanded from six bunks to 36, and the Sheriff's salary has gone from \$6,000 to \$30,000.

Nettleton says he is not yet sure what he will do after he retires, but for the most part he doesn't expect to miss his job. "I've seen it, I've done it. . . I will miss helping people out, though. That's what law enforcement is."

A colleague says Sheriff Tim Nettleton "faces down tough hombres and improvises the way sheriffs did 150 years ago."

the Federal Government and other law enforcement agencies. Last June, Nettleton tried to rescind the authority of BLM agents to act as law officers in Owyhee County, at one point forcing an agent to apologize for threatening a motorist with a ticket.

He refers to his jurisdiction as "my county" — not surprisingly, since his family has been ranching there for over 130 years — and he tends to reject intrusion from any outside agency. "Four or five times a year, I get requests from the Federal Government to fill out some stupid form," he said. "I throw them away. They threatened to put me in jail once, but I threw the letter away."

David Posely, a detective with the

put to such use."

Rehnquist quickly dispensed with the two issues before the Court, the "takings clause" of the Fifth Amendment, which prohibits the taking of private property for public use without compensation, and the due process clause of the 14th Amendment. Because there was no due process problem in the forfeiture, he said, ownership of the car was lawfully transferred to the government. Thus, no compensation was required.

The car, a 1977 Pontiac, had been bought by the Bennises for \$600 several months before his 1988 arrest. In response to Tina Bennis's request that her half-interest in the car be pre-

served, a circuit court judge in Detroit noted that the amount involved was so small that it would be eaten up by court costs.

The majority opinion was joined by Justices Sandra Day O'Connor, Antonin Scalia, Clarence Thomas, and Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

In dissent, Justice John Paul Stevens said the Bennis decision is a departure from recent rulings the Court has made concerning forfeitures. At least one of these rulings, a 1993 decision that made forfeitures subject to the Eighth Amendment's ban on "excessive fines," required that the Bennis decision be reversed, he wrote.

In a separate dissent, Justice An-

thony M. Kennedy said of Tina Bennis: "Nothing supports the suggestion that the value of her co-ownership is so insignificant as to be beneath the law's protection."

Critics of the forfeiture law had expected that with a sympathetic plaintiff and a case that did not involve drugs, the Supreme Court might draw a clear constitutional boundary. The Clinton Administration, meanwhile, arguing on behalf of Michigan, said that under some forfeiture laws, an innocent-owner defense applies. But Tina Bennis did not take "all reasonable steps" to prevent the misuse of the vehicle, the Administration argued, and therefore had not met that test.

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Only in Law Enforcement News — where else?

Albuquerque PD puts the heat on gangs

Albuquerque police last month saturated four neighborhoods known for gang violence, and the only ones complaining, they say, are the teenagers.

"Everybody who's law-abiding should be glad to see police," said Jessica Santistevan, 24, a Barelas resident and University of New Mexico student.

Barelas is one of the neighborhoods targeted, along with Old Town, Duranes and Trumbull-La Mesa. So far, police have made 23 arrests and served 38 warrants.

The 30-day crackdown by Mayor Martin Chavez and the Police Department was prompted in part by the murder of John Paul Armijo, 17, on Jan. 29. Chavez vowed that during the crackdown, gang members would be stopped for so much as driving with a broken taillight, and possibly arrested.

The "gang unit," as one 14-year-old called the process, consists of police stopping certain teen-agers, checking them for gang tattoos, then adding the information to the department's cata-

log of gang members. If no drugs or weapons are found during the search, the youths are let go. Any contraband could mean a trip to jail.

"They bug," a teen-ager identified only as Nicole told *The Albuquerque Journal*. "You can't walk down the street at 10 at night or they stop you for nothing."

Twenty-nine officers have been freed from their normal duties to enforce the plan. Lieut. Fred Switzer, who oversees the Gang Unit, said police are pulling over all kinds of people. "We stop them and talk with them, and if they're not a gangbanger, we cite them and let them go," he said.

But the American Civil Liberties Union contends that police are stepping over constitutional boundaries by singling out gang members.

The problem, said ACLU co-president Rob Schwartz, arises in "choosing one group because of their gang membership and arresting them for broken taillights because you think they've done something violent and criminal."

If police want to arrest everyone in Albuquerque with broken taillights, he said, that would be fine. "If they have evidence, let police arrest them for another crime," Schwartz told *The Journal*.

Switzer argues that legally, police can stop anybody for about anything. They normally don't, though, because they don't have the time for minor traffic slips. But they are making the time now.

"Somewhere we've got to draw the line between just letting everybody go and trying to do something about it," he said.

During the first two weeks of the

latest crackdown, police reported 10 felony arrests; 7 felony warrants served; 13 misdemeanor arrests; 2 firearms recovered; 3 stolen vehicles recovered; 290 moving violations, and 160 gang identification cards.

The Gang Unit was pulled off the plan, however, to investigate a drive-by shooting in neighboring San Jose, Switzer said. No one was injured; police arrested the shooter and recovered a gun.

At one of three drive-by shootings investigated by the Bernalillo County Sheriff's Department, deputies and police were shot at, said a sheriff's department spokeswoman.

Two people were arrested for that shooting just outside of Duranes.

Some residents have asked why police don't surprise gang members through the use of stakeouts. Police, they complain, have tried to bully residents with a show of force.

"Depending on the tint in your windows or how loud your music is, they'll pull you over just to see if you have insurance," said Tony Garcia, the father of a young son.

According to Switzer, gang members have told police that they will just hide during the month-long crackdown. "Well that's fine," he said. "For 30 days the citizens will feel safer."

Pasadena shooting range has residents up in arms

Police shooting ranges are intended to improve officer safety by honing their marksmanship skills, but residents who live near a range in Pasadena, Calif., are complaining that the range creates safety and nuisance problems that threaten the very people the police are supposed to protect.

The Pasadena Police Department built the shooting range in a secluded area of Eaton Canyon Park 50 years ago, but houses now dot the hillsides and rocky outcroppings near the range. And with hikers often trekking through the scenic area, many local residents are saying that the time has come for the Police Department to move the range away from their backyards.

No residents have been injured from stray bullets from the shooting range, but one bullet did pass through the glass door of a nearby house.

"The fact that no one has been hit by a bullet from the range does not mean there isn't a danger," said Dave Blacher, whose door was hit. "This is not a gun issue, it's a safety issue," he told *The Los Angeles Times*.

Since the incident, the Police Department has contended that the range is only a minor noise nuisance to most

neighbors and that it does not pose a safety risk. Police officials do not acknowledge that the bullet that struck Blacher's house came from the city range, although the city did pay about \$400 to repair Blacher's door.

"The fact that Mr. Blacher's window is broken by a bullet—although I don't know where it came from—leaves me with some concern, obviously," said Lieut. Rick Law, who oversees the range. "Based on the fact that we've had just this one incident since the range has been there, though, I would say the range is safe."

Pasadena police said that another agency was using the range the day Blacher's door was struck by a bullet.

The City of Pasadena Civil Defense Training Center Rifle Range was developed prior to World War II, and includes an underground bunker and tunnel system for changing targets that was seen at the time as cutting-edge practice range technology.

Today, as many as 20 law enforcement agencies use part of the city-owned range. Residents complain that at any given time between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M. on weekdays, they can hear gunfire reverberating from the hills.

Their plight is due to get worse. In January, the Police Department announced plans to begin using the range for nighttime practice one week out of the year. Residents are vowing not to let the new proposal pass any more quietly than their gunfire-lilled days.

Police maintain that they have made adjustments to muffle some of the sounds from the range, and that the practice area is needed to maintain the readiness of officers.

"There is a need for the Police Department to maintain a level of training," said Mayor William Papanian. "They just don't put holes in paper, there is situational training there."

During the late 1980s, in response to residents' complaints, the city considered various sites for a new range, but Papanian said the costs and regulations governing such a facility made relocation prohibitive.

To address the noise problem, the city used Federal funds over the past two years to erect a sound-muffling system. Papanian said the police continually monitor the safety rules at the range, although each outside agency is responsible for ensuring its own safe use of the range.

Curfew is looking better in Omaha

Omaha Mayor Hal Daub indicated in mid-February that he would reconsider his opposition to a juvenile curfew in the face of increasing youth violence.

Police made nearly 20 percent more juvenile arrests in 1995 for major crimes than they did the year before, according to police statistics. Some 2,368 juveniles were taken into custody for murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny, burglary and motor-vehicle theft. The arrests show a 32 percent increase in four years.

On Feb. 13, Daub unveiled his "Zero Tolerance Gang Initiative," which was to go into effect during the first week of March. It is aimed at stopping such gang-related crime as drive-by shootings and drug dealing.

"A clear message is coming from the community that aggressive measures are needed to raise the quality of life," said John Packett, Daub's assistant for public-safety management.

As part of the plan, temporary cul-de-sacs will be formed with concrete blocks on streets frequently used by drug dealers, said Lieut. Robert Dacus, head of the gang unit. Police positioned at the entrance—or "checkpoint"—would inform drivers that their cars would be subject to a search and that they should consider this if they were planning to buy drugs or weapons.

Monthly updates of outstanding warrants will be compared to gang membership lists, Dacus said, and officers will step up efforts to take members into custody before they commit other crimes.

There will also be an effort to comb through Douglas County motor vehicle records to check which gang members have suspended licenses or expired registrations.

Daub remains "philosophically

opposed to curfews or over-restricting citizens' movements in the city," Packett noted, but added that community support for the idea could lead him to reconsider.

Two curfew proposals were narrowly rejected in 1991 by the City Council. A 1993 petition drive for a referendum on a curfew failed as well.

During his 1994 mayoral campaign, Daub said he believed that curfews would penalize good teenagers. "The kids the curfew is aimed at would ignore it anyway," he said at the time. "In addition, we would run the danger of discriminatory enforcement. What age? At what hour?"

Although City Council members said they were supportive of a plan aimed at curbing juvenile violence, they remained skeptical about how it would be carried out.

"What kind of manpower and reorganizations are going to occur that are going to enable us to achieve these objectives that everyone wants to see achieved?" asked Councilwoman Brenda Council. "In the past, when we talked about increasing vehicle patrols or being more proactive in terms of misdemeanor-arrest targeting, the answer [from the Police Department] has been: 'We don't have the manpower.'"

Police Chief James Skinner told *The Omaha World-Herald* that the plan will call for the "reorganization and refocusing of existing resources." There will be more focus on anti-gang initiatives from officers assigned to street-patrol duty, he said.

Although the new effort means that initially some officers will be unavailable for longer periods of time, Skinner said, arrests will fall off under the zero-tolerance approach when "people realize their activity will not be tolerated."

What 4th Amendment? Britain tackles crime with DNA sweeps

For almost 10 years, police and prosecutors in the United States have used DNA analysis as a strong tool to convict violent criminals. Their counterparts in Great Britain, however, are going a step further and achieving success much earlier in the criminal justice process by conducting mass DNA screenings to find suspects.

If used in the U.S., massive DNA sweeps would likely clash with Fourth Amendment protections against unreasonable search and seizure, but investigators in Britain, where there is no such constitutional provision, have had little trouble applying the tactic.

The process involves taking "voluntary" blood or saliva samples from large groups of people, usually men from the areas closest to crime scenes. Investigators then construct DNA profiles from the samples and compare those profiles with DNA evidence from an assailant's blood, semen or hair taken from the crime scene.

Mass DNA screenings have already

produced arrests in three highly publicized crimes in Britain. The latest arrest, on Jan. 31, came in the case of Claire Hood, a 15-year-old South Wales girl who was raped and murdered in January 1994. Although investigators were stumped for clues, they had obtained a DNA profile taken from the assailant's semen.

Police went door to door in the girl's neighborhood starting last spring, asking roughly 2,000 men to submit blood and saliva samples. Detective Superintendent Colin Jones of the South Wales Constabulary, who was in charge of the investigation, said that no one refused to produce a sample, including Neil Owen, a 19-year-old neighbor of Hood who was charged with the crime.

British law bars compulsory sampling, but police made it clear that anyone who refused would become the subject of keen police interest.

"Everybody cooperated," Jones told *The Washington Post*. "The only difficulty we experienced... was keeping

track of men who moved away from the neighborhood after the crime. To properly maintain the policy with respect to the screening, you have to pursue everyone." Police tracked down dozens of people who had moved from the area and eliminated them from the investigation.

While police declined to say whether Owen's genetic profile matched the crime-scene evidence, Jones said "it showed that he could not be eliminated" as a suspect. He said Owen's sample was the only one that produced such a result.

Jones said Owen showed up like everyone else and provided a saliva sample. "Some people," Jones said, "resign themselves to the fact that they're going to be discovered."

The British Government has opened a data base, similar to ones in the United States, for the collection of hundreds of thousands of genetic profiles of criminal suspects or defendants.

Killing has Louisiana cops armoring up

Body armor, long considered by many police officers to be too cumbersome for everyday use, is becoming increasingly popular in small-town police departments where they were rarely used in the past.

The trend is particularly in evidence in the New Orleans metropolitan area where, after the shooting death of a St. John the Baptist Parish deputy in January, police officers in several small towns near New Orleans began regularly donning bulletproof vests before starting their beats.

Deputy Sheriff Barton Granier, who was not wearing body armor, was killed by one shot to the lower abdomen that was fired by a 25-year-old robber who was struggling with another officer. The shot came from the officer's gun, which the robber grabbed during the struggle.

While some area police officials say the cost is too high for most departments to issue bulletproof vests — and most officers are not required to wear them — more and more officers are choosing security over comfort and wearing the vests.

The cost of bulletproof vests, which start at around \$350 each and can run substantially higher for more advanced gear, force many departments to rely on grants from local governments or donations from civic or police organizations.

"The days of giving an officer a sidearm and a badge and putting them out on the street are long gone," Harahan, La., Police Chief John Doyle told The New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Officials at the National Association of Police Organizations say it

reflects a national trend. "Law enforcement has become an increasingly dangerous job in the last few years with the influx of drugs and guns on the street," said NAPO spokeswoman Beth McGee.

DuPont Co., which manufactures Kevlar, the ballistic fabric used in most bulletproof vests, estimates that more than 150 police officers were saved by its vests in 1994. The company says that the lives of 1,800 officers have been saved since the extremely high-strength fiber was introduced 20 years ago.

The vests, which can absorb the

impact of most bullets, are made of materials five times stronger than steel but barely thicker or heavier than regular cloth. Although deflected shots can cause some blunt-trauma injury, the densely-woven vest is designed to protect all the vital organs.

"It makes a large bruise rather than a hole," said Clarence Dykstra, a DuPont spokesman.

Criticisms commonly focus on the fact that vests tend to be uncomfortably heavy and hot — a quality that would be all the most undesirable in the climate of the Deep South — but New Orleans Police Officer Johnny

Jennings can vouch for bulletproof vests like the one that saved his life in February 1993 when he was shot point-blank in the chest.

During a struggle with a man who had tried to shoot his girlfriend, Jennings found himself in a footchase. The man surprised Jennings and put a .380 semiautomatic to his head. Jennings was able to get his hand around the man's gun and shot the man in the side with his service revolver, thinking the man would drop his gun.

But the man got off a shot that hit Jennings in the center of his chest. "It's like being hit with a baseball bat

and nowhere to go," Jennings said. The officer was able to fire again, fatally wounding the man in the chest.

"Without wearing the vest, there was no way I would have returned fire. I didn't even know I was shot until later," he said.

Jennings returned to an administrative job within three weeks of the shooting, and subsequently to his regular beat.

"There's a lot of people who find the vests extremely hot during the summer," Jennings said. "Bear with it. Stick it out because it could save your life."

Rappers hip-hop on the bandwagon to honor slain Philadelphia officer

Rap music artists, whose popular lyrics often extol violence, have never found a big following within the law enforcement community. Public discontent surrounding rap music has increased in recent years, with some police groups joining the protest by refusing to provide concert security for rap artists who write songs about attacking cops.

The pop-music genre appeared to take another black eye in January, when two former rap artists in Philadelphia were charged with gunning down Police Officer Lauretha Vaird, a nine-year veteran and mother of two. Vaird's death sparked new debate on rap and its violent, misogynistic image.

But in an ironic twist, a group of "hip hop" style rappers — including

relatives of a man charged in Vaird's murder — performed in February at a benefit concert aimed at raising money for a scholarship fund in Vaird's name.

Two of the three members of Da Youngstas, a group that performed in Philadelphia at "Hip Hop & Cops United for Peace," are cousins of Warren McGlone, the alleged driver during the robbery/murder. Charges were also filed against Ernest Mark Canty, 22, and Christopher Rooney, 26, who police say was the shooter.

The rappers who performed at the benefit admit that their image was further eroded by the widespread media coverage of Vaird's death, but they said they refuse to be tainted by the misdeeds of a few. The performers said they held the concert to show their

support for police officers and their opposition to the urban violence that is an integral part of rap music.

"It's a good cause, hip-hop and cops. We're tryin' to stop some of the violence out here," a rapper known as Wise Intelligent told The Philadelphia Inquirer. "Everybody knows hip-hop and cops weren't clicking too well, they weren't getting along. We were at each other's throats."

While Philadelphia police were invited to the event, few officers were in the audience of more than 200. Representatives from the Guardian Civic League, an organization of black officers that originally was a sponsor of the event, also did not attend.

Organizers said their absence was the result of some initial confusion

surrounding the Vaird family's support of the event and questions about whether the money raised would actually be used for a memorial fund.

The rappers said they hoped to raise \$3,000 to start a scholarship fund for a black student studying criminal justice at Temple University.

Officer Kevin Ghee of Philadelphia's 25th Police District — one of the few officers who attended, if not the only one — said the benefit was "totally legit."

"The positive in this is what it represents, what it stands for," said Ghee. "Lauretha Vaird's life was taken by two people who were involved in rap and the way the media portrayed it is that Lauretha was killed by hip-hop. Hip-hop did not kill Lauretha Vaird."

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Direct from the source: Sex offenders prey on young family members

They are female. They are 12 or younger. They are usually relatives or acquaintances.

Who are they? They are the people most likely to be victimized by sex offenders, according to an extensive inmate-based study by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

The study, which canvassed some 14,000 inmates imprisoned in 1991 or earlier for violent crimes, found that two-thirds of convicted sex offenders victimized a child, and that one-third raped or sexually assaulted their own child or stepchild.

Of an estimated 61,000 offenders serving time for violent crimes against victims under 18, nearly 10 percent had been convicted of the murder or manslaughter of a child; 15 percent had been convicted of forcible rape, and 57 percent had been found guilty of other types of sexual assault including sodomy, statutory rape, and lewd acts. An estimated 30 percent had attacked more than one child during the incident for which they were imprisoned.

"This high rate of child victims is behind the heightened concern and the growing number of laws that provide for notifying neighborhoods when sexual predators move in," said David Beatty, acting executive director of the National Victims Center, a private advocacy group in Arlington, Va.

The study found that more than half the children who had been raped or sexually assaulted were 12 years old or younger and that three-quarters of the victims were female.

Sex offenders who were in prison in 1991 typically preyed on children they knew. Eighty-eight percent had prior relationships with their victims, the study said, while only one in seven attacked a stranger.

The predators are overwhelmingly male — 97 percent — and nearly 70 percent are white. Offenders were, on average, 5 years older than violent offenders who had committed crimes against adults. Nearly 25 percent of child victimizers were age 40 or older.

Child sex offenders, according to said the report, also have less extensive criminal backgrounds than other

violent offenders. Nearly one-third had not been arrested prior to the offense for which they were currently imprisoned, compared with 20 percent of those who committed crimes against adults.

Handguns were also used less often by child victimizers. Only 14 percent carried a handgun in the commission of the crime, the report found, as

BJS surveys 14,000 imprisoned violent criminals to get the dirty lowdown on victimization. One finding: an overwhelming focus on child sex abuse.

compared with nearly half of those who victimized an adult.

The data collected by the Justice Department are consistent with a 1992 national survey of crime victims by the National Victim's Center. Sixty-one percent of those who were sexually victimized had it happen while they were under 18, Beatty said.

The BJS study also took into consideration individual FBI records from 405,000 murders between 1976 and 1994, in which 37,000 of the victims were under 18. Eleven percent of the 23,000 people murdered nationwide in 1994 were children.

The number of children murdered nearly doubled from 1984 to 1993, from 1,463 to 2,841. The largest increase was among teen-agers between 15 and 17 years old.

In 1994, 38 percent of the child murders occurred at the hands of an acquaintance, with family members accounting for 22 percent, and strangers 7 percent.

Trouble on the line for Philly pay phones

A crackdown on unlicensed pay telephones has been vowed by Philadelphia officials, who claim the phones are being used by drug dealers and prostitutes as outdoor offices.

The pay phones sprang up in the aftermath of Bell Telephone's deregulation, when competitors began installing hundreds of coin telephones on city streets without obtaining licenses.

In 1992, the city had said it would demand that companies obtain licenses and would deny permits if police determined that the phones had been used for criminal activity. A subsequent lawsuit slowed down the city's efforts.

Now, however, the city's new Licenses and Inspections Commissioner, Robert S. Barnett, and City Councilwoman Marian B. Tasco have vowed action.

Barnett said police have identified at least 666 problem pay phones. He said he also told attorney David S. Fineman, who represents the Central Atlantic Payphone Association, this his clients must remove those phones targeted by police.

Tasco said that she plans to put together a task force of council members, industry executives and civic leaders to update the city's 1960 "phone booth law," which requires a \$5 annual license renewal per phone.

In a letter to the council last year, the payphone association said instead of tearing out phones, it could take a number of steps to discourage criminal use of phones, including blocking incoming calls, shutting off the ability of certain phones to access beeper exchanges, and turning off phones — except for 911 calls — during hours of heavy criminal activity.

Lack of hard evidence puts radar-cancer suits in remission

The lack of hard scientific evidence of a link between use of police radar and the onset of rare cancers is being cited by attorneys on both sides as the primary reason for the recent dismissals of several lawsuits filed against radar manufacturers by police officers or their survivors.

Four lawsuits filed by cancer-stricken law enforcement officers who had used radar have been dismissed since November. The latest dismissal occurred Jan. 30, when a Federal judge in Mississippi granted a request by an attorney representing the widow of a state trooper to dismiss her claim against Kustom Signals Inc., the nation's largest manufacturer of police radar.

John Kusek, the president of Kustom Signals, said in a statement that the recent legal developments exonerate the radar industry and prove that the devices are safe.

"We have always stood behind the safety and integrity of our products. These latest developments serve to confirm that medical science as well as plain common sense support our position, and that these numerous attempts to malign the safety of our products are totally without merit," he said.

Since the radar-cancer controversy first exploded in 1990 with the publication of articles in Law Enforcement News by former Ohio state trooper Gary Poynter, 22 lawsuits have been filed against radar manufacturers by police officers or their survivors. Only one ever went to trial — that filed by a California police officer, who died of non-Hodgkins lymphoma in 1993, three weeks after a jury rejected his claim that radar use caused his illness. All of the other suits have been resolved in the radar manufacturers' favor through dismissal, summary judgment or voluntary withdrawal of the action by the plaintiffs.

Currently, there is only one outstanding legal claim against Kustom Signals, according to Mark Oium, a San Francisco-based attorney for the company. The plaintiffs in the case are the survivors of Danny Farr, a Mississippi state trooper who died of testicular cancer, he said.

Efforts by LEN to reach the plaintiff's attorney were unsuccessful, but Oium said the case could come to trial this fall in U.S. District Court in Columbia, S.C.

Meanwhile, the attorney for Hilda Wheeler, whose husband, Billy, died of a brain tumor at the age of 57 in 1992, said not enough scientific evidence currently exists to establish a link between long-term police radar use and the development of rare and sometimes

fatal forms of cancer.

"After the deposition of our expert, it became apparent to me that the state of scientific knowledge was not at a point to where you could prove legal causation," attorney Larry Spencer told Law Enforcement News after the suit was withdrawn last month. "I personally think there is a causal relationship there and one day it will be established. But I didn't think I could establish it now in my particular case."

Wheeler, who served as a Mississippi state trooper from 1965 to 1981, was the first officer in the state to use radar in the mid-1960s, when it first became a widely used tool for speed enforcement, said Spencer.

"He got the first machine and he used it that every day," the attorney said. "He was exposed to [radar emissions] for 10- to 12-hour periods, anywhere from five to seven days a week. His was mounted in the rear package panel for a considerable portion of the time, shooting right across the right side of his head, which is the side where his brain tumor occurred. Even after the rest of the patrol got the newer dash-mounted units, he retained his old unit."

Other cases against Kustom that were recently dismissed at the request of plaintiffs include a wrongful-death action filed by survivors of former Ohio state trooper Wayne C. Vessels, a 25-year veteran who died of cancer in 1992. Another recently dismissed case was brought by Houston police Sgt. Herman Giraldo, who claimed radar use caused his testicular cancer. The plaintiffs' lawyers did not return calls from LEN for comment.

But a lawyer representing plaintiffs in a class-action lawsuit filed in 1994 against five of the nation's largest radar manufacturers, which sought to force the companies to establish and fund a medical-monitoring system on behalf of radar-using police officers nationwide, said the suit's dismissal on Nov. 14 will be appealed. Aaron Horowitz, a Chicago attorney, told Law Enforcement News that the plaintiffs had filed a formal notice of appeal with the Illinois State Appellate Court.

The so-called "medical monitoring" lawsuit was dismissed by Cook County Circuit Judge Margaret McBride pursuant to a motion by the defendants. "The complaint didn't allege that any members of the class had actually been harmed, had any disease or had any cancer from the radar," said Oium, the attorney for Kustom. "You've got to allege you've been harmed. That's kind of a fundamental element of any personal action."

When it comes to the young, anti-drug efforts are going to pot

Anti-drug programs are failing to get through to adolescents with a message about the dangers of marijuana, according to a nationwide survey released last month by the Partnership for a Drug-Free America.

The survey showed sharp increases in adolescent marijuana use and said that a lack of persistence in government drug programs, and glamorization of marijuana in the entertainment industry may be factors.

"Today's teens are less likely to consider drug use harmful and risky, more likely to believe that drug abuse is widespread and tolerated, and feel more pressure to try illegal drugs than teens did just two years ago," researchers reported in the survey.

A lack of communication between parents and their children could also be a factor in the increased marijuana use among adolescents. While 38 percent of the teen-agers interviewed said they had tried marijuana, only 14 percent of parents said they thought their children had experimented with the drug.

Giving further evidence of the lack

of communication, 95 percent of parents said they had discussed drugs with their children, but only 77 percent of the children reported talking to their parents about drugs.

While some parents may feel uncomfortable discussing drug use with their children, the survey showed that the talks would be successful if parents became more involved. The survey reported that teen-agers were twice as likely to use marijuana in the past year if they had not learned about the risks of the drug from their parents.

Based on confidential questionnaires distributed in schools and homes nationwide, the survey confirms other reports that drug use among adolescents has been rising steadily since 1992.

According to the annual National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, issued by the Substance Abuse and Mental Services Administration, monthly use of illicit drugs by adolescents between the ages of 12 and 17 dropped from 1985 to 1992, from 3.2 million to 1.3 million. But in 1994, the number of adolescents who tried drugs jumped to

2.1 million.

While programs like Nancy Reagan's "just say no" campaign were often ridiculed, experts on adolescent drug use say that persistent anti-drug messages like that of the former First Lady do work.

"Each new generation needs to learn the same lessons about drugs if they're going to be protected from them," Lloyd Johnston, a social psychologist at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, told The New York Times. "Unless we do an effective job of educating the newer generation, they're going to be more susceptible to using drugs and have their own epidemic. And I think that's what is happening now."

Researchers also point out that the glamorization of drugs in pop music, movies and television shows may contribute to increased drug use.

"After years of tremendous progress, the country is losing precious, hard-won ground in its effort to curb adolescent drug use," noted James Burke, the chairman of the Partnership for a Drug-Free America.

Young:

'Liability blues': 8 ways to avoid civil suits

By Robert A. Young
(Second of two parts.)

It is a fact of life today that if you are an active police officer, a lawsuit with your name on it as "defendant" is likely to be waiting for you just around the corner. Civil lawsuits against police officers are in vogue lately, due to the potential for acquiring attractive payoffs if the verdict goes in the plaintiff's favor.

Torts, or civil wrongs, are legal actions initiated by people who feel that someone in a position of responsibility has caused them harm in some way, whether negligently or intentionally, grossly or willfully. The plaintiffs generally seek monetary damages to compensate for an alleged inequity.

Police are "fair game"

In the performance of duty, professional police officers should understand that every act or omission on the street has the potential to become "legally actionable" and may come back to haunt them some day. Police officers are fair game for lawsuits, because in most cases the city or municipality automatically indemnifies the employee for official undertakings. However, police officers should not assume that they will always be defended by their employers.

Of course, illegal conduct or acts of impropriety will not be protected, and in such cases the liability lays directly on the shoulders of the employee. Certain off-duty occurrences that do not fit into the neat category of "official police work" may not be covered or insured by the local government. In these cases, the individual police officer may be personally liable, which means essentially that a plaintiff can sue the officer in an attempt to usurp his or her assets, such as a home, property and/or accumulated personal wealth.

Police officers are duty-bound to protect life and property and ensure public safety. To minimize your risk and liability, begin by taking care; do not breach your responsibility to the public.

(Robert A. Young is a 14-year veteran of the Philadelphia Police Department, where he is a police academy instructor. He serves as editor of the FOP Lodge No. 5 magazine, *Peace Officer*.)

Along the way, here are a few tips that may help to protect against lawsuits.

¶ Know the law as indicated in the local ordinances of your political subdivision. Also, know the state statutes and Federal laws governing all aspects involved in the practice of law enforcement.

¶ Know your departmental policies, which serve as guidelines for official police action. These codified directives, memoranda and procedures have been established and documented to protect you. They are ideal standards to be met in the field, so apply them appropriately on the street.

A reasonable and prudent police officer who masters the law and police policy is less likely to become individually involved in legal difficulties. With a little care and effort you can protect yourself against personal liability by documenting your findings and observations. Be able to professionally articulate detailed explanations of

under cross-examination during a trial or deposition proceeding what current books or trade periodicals you have been exposed to.

People skills

¶ Sharpen your effectiveness in all aspects of human relations. Interpersonal communication, conflict resolution and problem-solving policing techniques are state-of-the-art tools available to assist you in providing your community with effective and successful policing initiatives. Be proactive about potential liability issues and prevent civil lawsuits. Reduce your risk by serving people the best way you can.

This strategy might deter legal problems later, so try to develop a rapport with all people you come in contact with. This idealist frame of reference may be easier said than done, but bear in mind that as a sworn law enforcement officer and civic leader, your job is to get citizens to comply with your wishes for their own protection

Unless it's a priority, don't get involved off duty. If it's not a life-threatening emergency, nowadays it's probably better judgment to defer this type of police action to those brothers and sisters who are "on the clock."

the cases you are handling. Remember that as a police officer, you are accountable. Supervisors carry the added burden of responsibility for the performance of their subordinates.

¶ Become the best police officer you can. Learning is a life-long process, so educate yourself in your chosen craft of policing. Take professional courses and seminars whenever possible. Keep apprised of the latest changes in the vocation of law enforcement and other disciplines that interface with criminal justice. Go back to school.

¶ Seek to develop and fine-tune your policing skills further through education. Read and study the latest police literature that's available. Keep an annotated bibliography listing the date you finished a particular publication. In court, your credibility will be bolstered by your education, background and training. You may be asked

and benefit, as well as to assure your safety and that of the general public.

Facilitating an atmosphere in which people are encouraged to think for themselves in the most advantageous ways represents a truly unique personal challenge. If you come in contact with a dysfunctional or violent individual, it is your professional imperative to protect yourself and others. It is also your duty to provide optimal service and care to those who may not be in their right minds at that particular point in time.

During a custody situation, maintaining a positive attitude in the best insurance. Sometimes you may be required to think for a subject who is out of control, and proceed to safely remove him or her from the general, law-abiding population. Force may not always be the only answer, or the best one.

Understaffing spillover

To successfully complete a long tenure as a police officer in the United States today requires knowledge, intelligence, tact, tolerance, diplomacy and skill. To further reduce unnecessary liability risks, which may develop into full-blown legal complications, police officers should inform their supervisors if they are experiencing any negative effects of understaffing in the wake of increased workloads.

"Lack of manpower" is an all-inclusive term that supervisors frequently take for granted. The phrase is all too often used to explain away personnel shortages. Inaccurate and unreasonable expectations by some bosses — who assume that, despite personnel shortages, "the job still has to get done" — frequently cause extremely demanding working conditions that set the stage for the ineffective delivery of police services.

No matter how you view it, an old axiom really tells it like it is: the quality of policing is directly related to the numbers of police officers assisting in the law enforcement effort. The more officers that are available to help, the better the service. As a corollary to that, it is common knowledge that legal difficulties are more likely to arise from the after-effects of substandard levels of assigned personnel involved in a given police task.

Police officers, therefore, should not hesitate to report such a condition immediately because it constricts their abilities, places them in added danger and adversely affects overall public safety. You are also increasing the potential for liability claims against you by trying to do the job without adequate support or assistance. Police officers are entitled to optimal levels of personnel to get the job done. If you are short on "people power" in your department, let it be known loud and clear; it may save you from a civil lawsuit.

¶ Give official notice regarding understaffing and equipment or vehicle needs and malfunctions. The responsible police officer who employs a reasonable liability consciousness and is very sensitive to the demands, operation and maintenance of the tools of the trade is usually the successful public servant. If you are lacking the equipment needed to your job, or if your police radio, service weapon or vehicle is not functioning properly, ensure that all problems are corrected immediately. A liability-free work environment is probably an impossibility, but preventive procedures may minimize the risks of finding yourself in civil court.

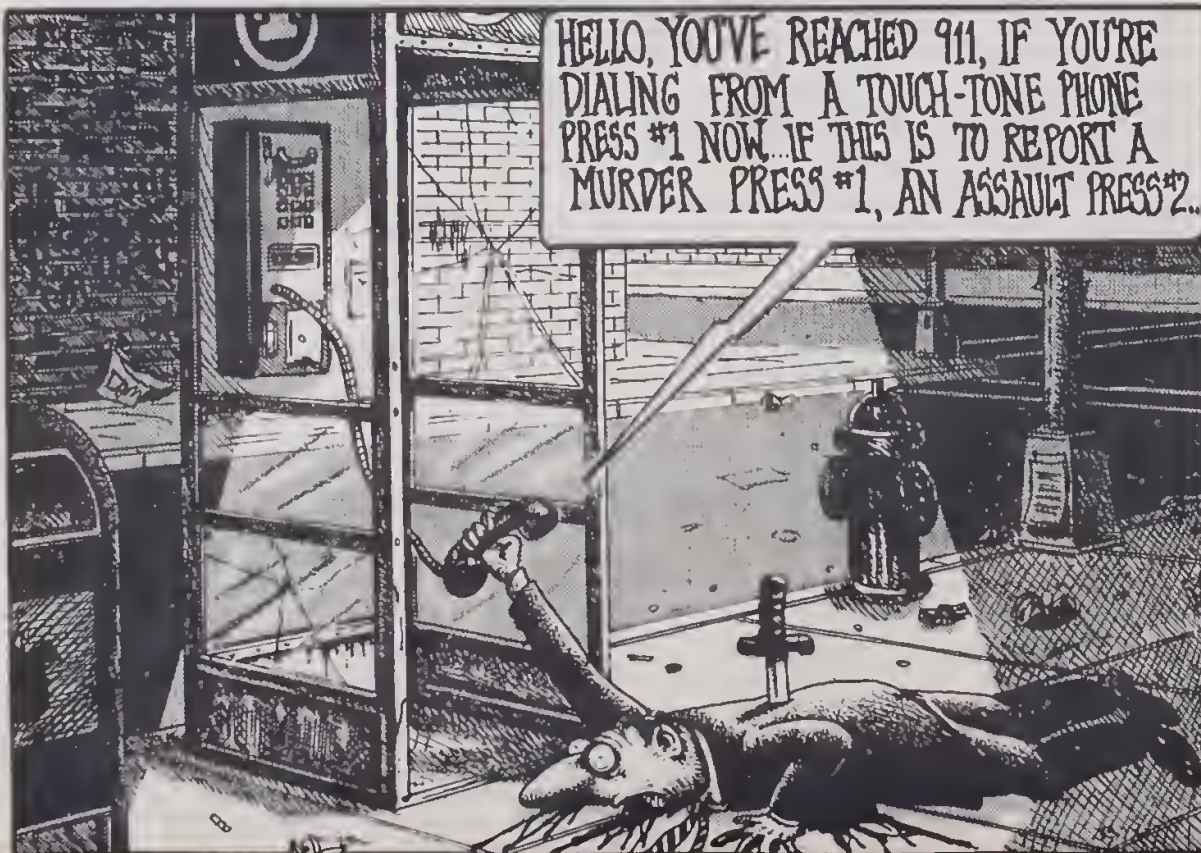
Do not settle for less than perfection in this area. Your personal safety and the safety of others greatly depends on it. Preventive care exhibited now may avert a lawsuit later. Do not compromise your security and your ability to do your job correctly by ignoring manpower and resource needs. In order to handle the heightened challenges of a busy police workplace, where you are constantly dealing with life-and-death issues, you must have backup and resources at your disposal. When you deny yourself additional help and adequate equipment, you are also jeopardizing the quality of service provided to the public, and you are individually increasing stress levels for yourself and your co-workers. Stress causes mistakes and misjudgments which are fodder for civil lawsuits.

The failure to provide quality police service may not be your fault. Understaffing, flawed outfitting and substandard vehicles are all problems.

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Boulder dries up its drinking problem

Police lead the way in tackling campus-based alcohol abuse & its side effects

By Robert Sullenberger

Boulder, Colo., is blessed with an abundance of riches. Located at the foot of the majestic Rocky Mountains, approximately 30 miles west of Denver, Boulder is an affluent city of 96,000 residents, including 24,000 college students. Boulder is the home of the University of Colorado (CU), which enjoys widespread renown for its championship football teams, Nobel Prize winners, astronauts and internationally celebrated composers. The university also had a national reputation as a "party school."

Many students reported that their decision to attend CU-Boulder was based not on superior educational opportunity, but rather for the campus's party status. For these people, finding a party where unlimited and free alcohol is available has been easy.

The high cost of alcohol

A June 1994 study released by the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University identifies binge drinking — defined as more five drinks at one sitting for men, or more than three drinks for women — as the No. 1 substance abuse problem in American college life. This study indicated that:

- ¶ 42 percent of all college students reported that they had engaged in binge drinking in the previous two weeks;
- ¶ 33 percent of college students drink primarily to get drunk;
- ¶ Alcohol is a contributing factor in more than 40 percent of all academic problems and 28 percent of all dropouts;
- ¶ 35 percent of college women reported drinking to get drunk, an increase of 10 percent from 1977;
- ¶ 60 percent of college women diagnosed with sexually transmitted disease were drinking at the time of the infectious contact;
- ¶ 95 percent of violent crime on campus is alcohol related;
- ¶ 90 percent of all campus rapes occur during alcohol consumption, and
- ¶ 80 percent of all incidents of campus vandalism are alcohol related.

A more recent report from the Harvard University School of Public Health confirmed the CASA statistics and described the destructive secondhand effects of binge drinking. According to the Harvard study, between 62 percent and 87 percent of the students on campuses where binge drinking occurs report problems because of another person's drinking. These problems include being insulted, humiliated, hit or assaulted, having sleep interrupted, property damaged, and being confronted with unwanted sexual advances or worse. In addition, the Harvard study focused on CU-Boulder and reported that:

- ¶ 31.5 percent of the students reported binge drinking one to two times in the previous two weeks, compared with an average of 26.7 percent in large public universities; 26.2 percent of CU students reported binge drinking three or more times, compared with an average of 23.7 percent of students in large public universities;
 - ¶ 34.3 percent of CU students reported missing class because of alcohol-related problems, compared with 30.9 percent of students in large public universities;
 - ¶ 32.1 percent of CU students reported falling behind in school work because of alcohol-related problems, compared with 22.7 percent of students in large public universities.
- In December 1994, a study conducted by NBC Nightly News focused on a related problem, and found that:
- ¶ 56 percent of fraternity members throughout the nation are more likely to become involved in arguments or fights as a result of drinking, compared with 26 percent of all college men;
 - ¶ 52 percent of fraternity members nationwide were more likely to drive while under the influence of alcohol, compared with 37 percent of all college men;
 - ¶ 12 percent of fraternity members nationwide initiated uninvited sexual advances, compared with 7.5 percent of all college men.

Death takes no holiday

In the recent past at CU, alcohol-related deaths began to occur at an alarming rate. In the spring of 1994, a fraternity played host to a binge drinking party at their chapter house. After the party, five people, consisting of fraternity members and female friends, decided not to let the party end and took a trip into the mountains west of Boulder. During the drive up the mountain, two fraternity members decided to "roof surf," a dangerous act of riding on top of the car as it is being driven.

After a short while, the group stopped at a mountainside pull-off to gaze at the stars and dance to the radio. The group's trip up the mountain soon continued, this time with a sorority member and a fraternity member roof-surfing. The driver of the car, who was intoxicated well beyond the legal limit, lost

control of the car and struck the side of the mountain. The collision started the car rolling over onto its side, which forced Amanda MacDonald, who had been riding on the roof, to fall off. The car completed its roll, coming to rest on top of Amanda, killing her.

Still, this tragic episode did nothing to slow the alcohol parties at the fraternities. The following semester, in the fall of 1994, a local fraternity hosted a "beginning of the year" party. As had happened at other parties, a young woman was physically forced to the bedroom of a fraternity member and repeatedly raped by him and his guest. It is common knowledge that high school girls who attend these parties are targeted by fraternity members who encourage them to drink alcohol in order to subdue them so they will not, or cannot, resist sexual advances.

Over the past decade, fraternities have openly and flagrantly violated underage alcohol statutes by hosting parties that attract not only their own underage members, but non-college minors and underage persons from the community. This behavior is

tolerating the secondhand effects of alcohol. Just a sampling of the undesirable social impact of alcohol abuse on the community would include property damage; unconscious, intoxicated people lying in their own vomit in public; public urination; physical and sexual assaults; sexual and racial harassment, and deaths.

It was apparent that the police would have a major role in changing existing behavior. In light of past failures in combating the underage alcohol abuse problem, three objectives were identified for the new police strategy. The first was to analyze current state and municipal statutes. This review revealed very powerful tools for the police. Some of the statutes were new, but the majority could be applied in a new way. Those that were found to be applicable were: possession of alcohol by an underage person; distribution of alcohol to an underage person; selling alcohol without a permit; contributing to the delinquency of a minor; conspiracy to commit a crime, and public nuisance.

The second objective was to develop a formidable plan to

For years, the University of Colorado has been a magnet that attracted students not on the basis of superior educational opportunity, but a national reputation as a 'party school.'

literally killing our young adults as well as psychologically scarring party guests because of their irresponsible abuse of alcohol and consequent abusive and exploitive behavior. During the first five months of 1995, more than 11 young adults in the Denver metropolitan area died as a direct result of alcohol abuse.

"Enough Is Enough"

Historically, the criminal justice system, and society as a whole, has not devoted the needed time and resources to address fully the problem of alcohol abuse on campus. Because of the many alcohol-related tragedies, the problem of youth and alcohol has become the No. 1 priority of the Boulder City Council, the Boulder County Law Enforcement Executives, and the residents of Boulder. On June 8, 1995, members of the community met with the Boulder County Law Enforcement Executives, a session that led to the Boulder County Summit on Alcohol. The community adopted "Enough Is Enough" as both the position of, and the slogan for, the campaign against alcohol abuse within the City of Boulder.

Abuses by the fraternities and sororities at the University of Colorado had been identified at the summit meeting as a major component of the alcohol problem in Boulder. Initial efforts by the Police Department, which included alcohol awareness education and a formal liaison program, proved unsuccessful. Executive officers from the local fraternities had learned to give appropriate answers and gestures while covertly maintaining a free supply of alcohol to minors. A fresh approach was needed to solve this persistent problem.

A three-step campaign was established by the Boulder Police Department. The first step was to inform the national "Greek" organizations of the department's intent to curb the illegal alcohol use at the local fraternity chapters. This letter formally opened a liaison between the Police Department and the national organizations.

The second step was to alert the parents of students at CU about the behavior of any particular fraternity and its alcohol abuses. This was accomplished by mailing a letter from the Boulder Police Department and the university chancellor's office. Mailed to the parents of incoming freshmen, the letter gave a brief history of the alcohol abuse problem and the need to quell this epidemic.

More important, the letter informed parents about the establishment of "The Greek Organization Hotline." This hotline was a recorded message that concerned parents could call to receive information about particular fraternities that were demonstrating a lack of responsibility regarding alcohol issues. The hotline did not punish all fraternities; rather, it focused attention only on those refusing to cooperate in curbing alcohol abuse. Information about responsible fraternities was also included to indicate their stance on the alcohol abuse issue.

The crackdown

The third step of the campaign established consistent police operations targeting fraternities and boarding houses conducting parties that distributed alcohol to minors. The Boulder community had rallied behind the Police Department after years of

enforce the identified laws. This operation involved three prongs. First, to ensure that all underage persons were held accountable for their individual actions, the tactical plans called for all exits (doors and windows) to be manned by a uniformed officer with instructions to keep people inside the premises until the situation could be contained and neutralized. The second component involved the seizure of property and evidence or contraband. Kegs, taps, liquor, money and, in extreme circumstances, buildings would be seized and presented to court as evidence or sold and converted to public funds under the public nuisance laws. This action reinforces the behavior-modification theory of actions and consequences, be they positive or negative. The third component was to document the activities of each chapter. A record was kept as mistakes were made, along with documentation of the remedial efforts of chapters to correct the situation and prevent recurrences. This documentation is crucial to the overall success, in that it provides a constant reminder that the program is ongoing.

Truce talks

During the first two weekends of operations, more than 10 parties had been targeted using this new approach, and more than 500 summonses were issued for underage drinking. From the middle of June until the first week of September, more than 2,500 summonses had been issued for possession of alcohol by

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8 ways to beat the 'civil liability blues'

Continued from Page 8

lems that are probably well beyond your immediate control. Regardless, it should be understood that the legal risk for civil suits directed specifically at the individual police officer is still very real. The employer can also opt to settle a matter without the informed consent or knowledge of the employee. In this instance, even though you are not technically considered "at fault," the end result of the legal action is to draw unfair attention to the officer who is directly involved, like it or not.

Just following orders?

The next tip for preventing lawsuits has to do with the police officer's standards and values clashing with those of co-workers and supervisors.

¶ **Double-check a supervisor's orders and evaluate fellow officer's performance.** Make sure the supervisor's caveats are true and correct before following them in order to prevent possible legal problems down the road. Contrary to popular belief, it is possible for police officers to be sued for following the faulty guidance or direction of their supervisor. Sometimes the only difference between a police officer and a supervisor is the fact that

the boss took a test. Check every order for soundness prior to committing yourself.

You are accountable for your own actions even if it is pursuant to a direct command. Cover yourself by overtly (verbally) clarifying the order, then obtain witnesses, and document, document, document! On official reports, do not hesitate to indicate that a certain police action was taken pursuant to an official order.

Besides evaluating the supervisor's demands, it is also important to develop an acute awareness of the conduct and performance of your fellow officers. It's good practice to critically weigh co-workers' competence, strengths and weaknesses and adjust your work relationships to ameliorate conditions that could pose a liability

risk for you. If you must, distance yourself from encountering unfit or corrupt co-workers, and keep in mind that it is incumbent on professional law enforcement officers to report all known illegal or improper activity.

There are times when friends and neighbors or citizens approach off-duty police officers with questions, concerns or problems. Tread cautiously in this area, because you may be entering shaky legal ground, and the city may not indemnify you if you take action off the job.

On your own time

¶ **Unless it is a priority, don't get involved off duty.** If it's not a life-threatening emergency, nowadays it's probably better judgment to defer this type of police action to those brothers

and sisters who are "on the clock." Also, for your own liability protection, refrain from giving guarantees, promises, advice or opinions on police matters when you are away from the job. Establishing a relationship where you could be considered legally responsible while off duty could open you up to a lawsuit. It doesn't take much to solidify the legal grounds needed to indicate a police officer/complainant relationship. As such, it's a good idea to shy away from police-oriented activities on your own time.

When you act in "good faith" during an emergency, however, you are usually immune from liability according to the Good Samaritan Act. Again, use caution here and remember that in emergency situations the law dictates that police officers have a special ob-

ligation to take appropriate measures, regardless of when your tour of duty actually commences. If you witness an emergency and fail to take police action, even off duty, you could also be sued.

Taking precautions in the area of civil liability will not guarantee total protection against all lawsuits. Especially during these changing times, however, police officers should continually defend themselves by becoming increasingly diligent and liability conscious. Effecting appropriate police and public safety practices, procedures and protocol out on the mean streets is the best insurance against torts. But it's also good advice to look into professional liability insurance for your added personal protection in the critical realm of civil lawsuits.

Police, university & 'Greeks' solve a campus's chronic drinking problem

Continued from Page 9

The fraternities soon realized that immense pressure was being placed on them by the Police Department because of their illegal behavior. With the help of scrutiny from the news media, both local and national, all fraternity parties ceased for the duration of the summer after two weeks of operations. Private boarding houses and apartment complexes were then targeted using the same tactical plans, with the same results.

The growing success of the increased enforcement became evident on Aug. 25, 1995, in a letter sent by the Greek Community to the Boulder Police Department and the University of Colorado. It said in part:

"In the past, the Boulder Police Department's and the University of Colorado's efforts to gain compliance on alcohol issues with the Greek Community has proven ineffective. This is largely due to our Greek Community's reluctance to comply with recommendations. However, the Greek Community recognizes that we are in

a changing environment. The Greek Community wishes to work with the Boulder Police Department and the University of Colorado in establishing procedures and enforcement policies to eliminate underage drinking in Boulder. As aspiring leaders of the University and community, Greeks want to initiate proactive, positive and effective measures to address this problem."

Just over two weeks later, on Sept. 12-13, a meeting was held for the national executive directors of fraternities and sororities to discuss the issues of alcohol abuse. The national representatives were supportive of our operation and expressed a desire to return to the values upon which the fraternities and sororities were founded. As a show of support, a campus-wide fraternity and sorority meeting was called, with over 3,000 student Greek members attending. This assembly was addressed by the president of the CU International Fraternity Council, representatives of the national and local chapters, CU Police Chief James Fad-

enrecht, Boulder Police Chief Tom Koby, Boulder County Sheriff George Epp and District Attorney Alex Hunter. The message was clear: Underage drinking of alcohol must cease. Enough is enough.

On Sept. 24, the university Greek community of the University of Colorado at Boulder adopted a resolution that stated in part:

"Whereas, each Greek letter organization is committed to changing the attitude of acceptance of underage drinking; therefore,

"Be it resolved, that no member chapter of the University of Colorado Interfraternity and Panhellenic Councils will tolerate the illegal underage consumption of alcohol; and,

"Be it further resolved, that no member chapter of the University of Colorado Interfraternity and Panhellenic Councils will host any function in its chapter house or on its property during which alcohol is distributed or consumed..."

Nowhere else has an entire campus Greek community taken such a positive and proactive step to map their own destiny and bring about changes necessary for the Greek system to survive while protecting its members and community. This eventful day revealed the true commitment and resolve of the Greek leaders.

Additional measures

It was realized that the effect of the increased enforcement would quickly overwhelm the judicial system. Also, it was strongly believed that education was a worthwhile component of the overall scheme. Boulder County Health provided expertise in addressing the issue of youth and alcohol by providing awareness classes known as the Teen Alcohol Diversion Program (TADP). It was decided that, through a plea arrangement for first-time violators of the underage-possession statute, offenders could successfully

complete this course and avoid the loss of their driver's licenses, as mandated by statute. Violators are required to pay for the course, thereby making the program self-sufficient and further instilling accountability.

The Boulder County Liquor Association, in conjunction with the Police Department, developed the "Beer Keg Tracking System" to help the community in curbing the irresponsible use of alcohol. This program provides a way to identify adults who are providing access to kegs by underage drinkers, and offers a powerful ally in the fight to restrict access to alcohol by minors and stop the problem at the source.

By applying a very specific plan of action, coupled with the cooperation of the University of Colorado administration and the national fraternity organizations, the underage drinking problem that was out of control in Boulder is now receding. As a result, the Boulder Police Department has shifted its focus from enforcer to that of a partner with the Greek community. To help the Greeks achieve their stated goal of substance-free housing, the Police Department has begun sponsoring alcohol-free social events for the Greeks. Through this approach, an improved relationship between the Greeks, the police and the community is evolving.

With this program in place, and with the rotation of students through the Greek system, a stable environment will exist that encourages future Greeks to devote their energy in ways that enhance scholastic abilities, leadership potential and their roles as responsible members of the community. Most important, with the successful abatement of binge drinking and illegal alcohol abuse on our campuses, the horrible and untimely loss of young lives and the shattering grief of their families will be curtailed, thereby safeguarding the future of our young adults and their contributions to our communities.

(Sgt. Robert Sullenberger is a 16-year veteran of the Boulder Police Department. He heads the Office of Special Events and is the program coordinator for alcohol abuse as it applies to off-campus housing for the University of Colorado at Boulder.)

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Upcoming Events

APRIL

15. **Strategies for Preventing & Diffusing Aggressive Behavior (MOAB, Day 1).** Presented by R.E.B. Training International Middletown, Conn.
- 15-17. **Street Survival '96.** Presented by Calibre Press. San Diego. \$179/\$155/\$105.
- 15-18. **Comprehensive Staff Inspections Training.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Tallahassee, Fla. \$475
- 15-19. **Managing Police Traffic Services.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500.
- 15-19. **Internal Affairs & Ethics.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Dallas \$295/\$395
- 15-19. **Computerized Collision Diagramming.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$695.
- 15-19. **Crime Scene Technicians Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$495
- 15-19. **Sex Crimes Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Pensacola, Fla. \$495.
- 15-19. **Pedestrian/Bicycle Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.
- 15-19. **Report Writing for Instructors.** Presented by Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D. Walnut Creek, Calif. \$290.
- 15-26. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$695
- 15-26. **Intensive Officer Survival Course.** Presented by Modern Warrior Defensive Tactics Institute. Lindenhurst, N.Y. \$750.
16. **Strategies for Managing Physical Confrontations & Controlling Aggressive Individuals (MOAB, Day 2).** Presented by R.E.B. Training International Middletown, Conn.
- 17-18. **First-Line Supervision for the 21st Century.** Presented by the Institute for Management & Police Effectiveness. Mesa, Ariz. \$250.
- 17-19. **Problem Solving for Police Executives: Leadership for the 21st Century.** Presented by the Institute for Management

- & Police Effectiveness. Mesa, Ariz. \$250.
- 18-19. **Introduction to Evaluation Research Methods.** Presented by the Justice Research & Statistics Association. Washington, D.C. \$395/\$495.
- 18-19. **Police Background Investigations.** Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training. Concord, Mass.
- 18-19. **Breakthrough Strategies to Teach & Counsel Troubled Youth.** Presented by Youth Change. Louisville, Ky. \$125.
- 18-20. **Human Factors & Visibility Concepts Hampering Perception/Reaction Times.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$350.
- 20-23. **Annual Legislative Conference of the National Association of Police Organizations.** Arlington, Va. \$100.
- 22-23. **Applying the Data Management Capabilities of SPSS for Windows to Criminal Justice Research & Policy Analyses.** Presented by the Justice Research & Statistics Association. Washington, D.C. \$395/\$495.
- 22-24. **National Gang Crimes Seminar.** Presented by the Midwest Gang Investigators Association. St. Paul, Minn. \$175/\$190
- 22-24. **High-Risk Incident Management.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$450
- 22-24. **Field Training Program for Communications Officers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$375
- 22-26. **Basic Police Juvenile Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies. San Marcos, Texas. \$180.
- 22-26. **Special Problems in Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450
- 22-26. **Crime Scene Processing.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Franklin, Tenn. \$525.
- 22-26. **Interviews & Interrogations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.
- 22-26. **Crime Scene Technology I.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$600.
- 22-26. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction II.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$625.

- 22-27. **Creating Change in Police Organizations: A Practical Approach.** Presented by the Edmonton Police Service & the Banff Centre for Management. Banff, Alberta, Canada
- 22-May 3. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Lackland AFB, Texas. \$695
- 22-May 10. **Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management Wellesley, Mass.
- 24-26. **Police Leadership II: Taming the Zoo.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$250.
- 25-26. **Identifying Lies in Disguise.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$275.
- 25-26. **Breakthrough Strategies to Teach & Counsel Troubled Youth.** Presented by Youth Change. Cincinnati, Ohio. \$125
- 29-30. **Body Language & Conversational Techniques for Police.** Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training. Dorchester, Mass.
- 29-May 3. **Developing Law Enforcement Managers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.
- 29-May 3. **Drug Unit Commander Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$495
- 29-May 3. **Advanced Traffic Accident Reconstruction with the Use of Microcomputers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$795.
- 29-May 3. **Practical Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.
- 29-May 3. **Crime Scene Technology II.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$650
- 29-May 3. **Police Interview & Interrogation Techniques I.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$550
- 29-May 3. **Basic Community-Based Crime Analysis.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Dallas. \$295/\$395.
- 29-May 10. **Traffic Accident Reconstruc-**

- tion. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$695
- 30-May 2. **Street Survival '96.** Presented by Calibre Press. Lansing, Mich. \$179/\$155/\$105

MAY

- 1-3. **Special Events Planning.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. West Palm Beach, Fla. \$450.
- 2-3. **Community Policing.** Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training. Concord, Mass.
4. **Successful Promotion: A Personal & Career Development Seminar.** Presented by Davis & Associates. Anaheim, Calif. \$125.
- 6-8. **Commercial Motor Vehicle Drug Interdiction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$375
- 6-8. **Complete Firearm Survival Course.** Presented by Modern Warrior Defensive Tactics Institute. Lindenhurst, N.Y. \$300
- 6-10. **Crime Scene Technology III.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$650
- 6-10. **Police Interview & Interrogation Techniques II.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$550.
- 6-10. **Advanced Community-Based Crime Analysis.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Dallas. \$295/\$395
- 6-10. **Managing Criminal Investigations & Investigators.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$495
- 6-10. **Street Gangs Identification & Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.
- 6-16. **Basic Crime Prevention.** Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies. Plano, Texas. \$250.
- 6-17. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Phoenix. \$695
- 7-9. **Street Survival '96.** Presented by Calibre Press. Fort Lauderdale, Fla. \$179/\$155/\$105
- 9-10. **Concealment Areas within a Vehicle.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$325.
- 9-10. **Computer Mapping for Crime Analysis.** Presented by the Justice Research & Statistics Association. Washington, D.C. \$395/\$495
- 9-10. **Narcotics & Drug Investigations.** Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training. Cheshire, Conn.
- 12-18. **Providing Executive Protection.** Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Winchester, Va.
- 13-15. **Civil Liability of Police Administrators.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$350
- 13-15. **High-Risk Warrant Service.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$350
- 13-17. **Report Writing for Instructors.** Presented by Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D. Stockton, Calif. \$290
- 13-17. **Law Enforcement Fitness Instructor Certification.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$550.

- 13-17. **Criminal Investigative Techniques.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.
- 13-17. **Criminal Patrol Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$495
- 13-17. **Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. St. Petersburg, Fla. \$495
- 13-24. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Lakeland, Fla. \$695.
- 13-24. **At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Port St. Lucie, Fla. \$595
- 13-24. **Supervision of Police Personnel.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$800
15. **Police Media Relations.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$225
- 15-17. **Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$350
- 16-17. **Investigative Techniques.** Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training. Peekskill, N.Y.
- 20-21. **Assessing Data & Information for Decision-Making.** Presented by the Justice Research & Statistics Association. Washington, D.C. \$395/\$495
- 20-23. **Managing the Field Training Process.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500
- 20-24. **Photography in Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Tallahassee, Fla. \$550.
- 20-24. **Inspection & Investigation of Commercial Vehicle Accidents.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Lake Worth, Fla. \$495
- 20-24. **Crime Scene Techniques Involving Surface Skeletons & Buried Bodies.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management St. Petersburg, Fla. \$475
- 20-24. **Field Training Officer Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Pensacola, Fla. \$495.
- 20-24. **Managing the Police Training Function.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$495
- 20-24. **Police Applicant Background Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$495
- 20-24. **Defense Without Damage — Instructor Training.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$550
- 20-24. **Executive Development: The Pursuit of Quality.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Dallas. \$295/\$395
- 21-22. **Raid Planning, Preparation & Execution.** Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training. Braintree, Mass.
- 29-30. **Body Language & Conversational Techniques for Police.** Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training. Dorchester, Mass.
- 29-31. **DUI Standardized Field Sobriety Testing.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management Jacksonville, Fla. \$325

For further information:

(Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.)

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037

Davis & Associates, P.O. Box 6725, Laguna Niguel, CA 92607. (714) 495-8334

Edmonton Police Service, Attn: Staff Sgt. D. Veith, 9620-103A Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5H 0H7. (403) 421-2357. Fax: (403) 421-2808.

Executive Protection Institute, Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611 (703) 955-1128.

Frederickson Consulting Inc., 541 W. 98th St., #345, Minneapolis, MN 55420 (612) 884-0249 Fax (612) 884-2485.

Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training, LLC, P.O. Box 822, Granby, CT 06035 (203) 653-0788

Institute for Management & Police Effectiveness, P.O. Box 20562, Mesa, AZ 85277-0562. (602) 641-8835 Fax: (602) 641-4624

Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Southwest Texas State University, West Campus, Canyon Hall, San Marcos, TX

78666-4610. (512) 245-3030 Fax (512) 245-2834

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216 (904) 646-2722

Investigators Drug School, P.O. Box 1739, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312. Fax: (305) 753-9493.

Justice Research & Statistics Association, 444 N. Capitol St., NW, Suite 445, Washington, DC 20001 (202) 624-8560 Fax: (202) 624-5269

Midwest Gang Investigators Association, Minnesota Chapter, P.O. Box 15696, Minneapolis, MN 55415-0696 (612) 348-4161 Fax (612) 348-8757.

Modern Warrior Defensive Tactics Institute, 711 N. Wellwood Ave., Lindenhurst, NY 11757 (516) 226-8383

National Association of Police Organizations, 750 First St., N.E., Suite 1020, Washington, DC 20002-4241 (202) 842-4420

New England Institute of Law Enforce-

ment Management, P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350. (617) 237-4724

Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204 (800) 323-4011.

Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D., P.O. Box 1690, Modesto, CA 95353-1690. (209) 527-0966. Fax (209) 527-2287

R.E.B. Training International Inc., P.O. Box 697, Avon, CT 06001. (203) 677-5936 Fax. (203) 677-9635

Rollins College, Public Safety Institute 1000 Holt Ave., #2728, Winter Park, FL 32789-4499 (407) 647-6080. Fax (407) 647-3828.

Southeastern Public Safety Institute, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733-3489 (813) 341-4500 Fax (813) 341-4547

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 883-2376. Fax (214) 883-2458

Youth Change, 275 N. 3rd St., Woodburn, OR 97071-4705 (800) 545-5736

Listings in the Upcoming Events section are free, on a first-come, first-served basis. For best exposure, send items at least 3 months in advance.

Law Enforcement News

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March 15, 1996

Got a drinking problem?

Utilizing problem-solving methods to dry up rampant alcohol abuse on a university campus. **Page 9.**



It's those old 'liability blues':

8 ways to reduce your exposure to civil lawsuits.
Forum, Page 8.

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